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on Saturday views of fertile wheat fields of Canada were seen from the car windows, when the party arrived at one of the most attractive of the young, rapidly growing, Canadian cities of the northwest—Calgary.

A most hospitable, intelligent and energetic group of citizens met the party with carriages and automobiles and, under the direction of the mayor, carried them over a vast extent of territory and showed the great possibilities of the future city of Calgary. The prices of real estate in this region will not remain stationary twenty-four hours, according to all accounts. Supper was served in the parlors of the methodist church, after which speeches were made by the mayor, President Thompson and others. The train remained at Calgary until early Sunday morning so that the trip into the Rockies could be taken in the daylight.

Stops were made at Banff and Laggan, and these two remarkably picturesque resorts in the Canadian Rockies were seen as thoroughly as the limited time would allow. Early Monday morning the train left Laggan and went down the western slope of the Rocky Mountains across the Columbia River and climbed up the Selkirks.

A stop was made at Glacier from 9:00 A.M. to 1:35 P.M. and the party indulged in all kinds of glacial activities.

Revelstoke on the Columbia was passed Monday afternoon and the party enjoyed seeing the beautiful red salmon ascending the head waters of the Frazier River.

Tuesday morning the party reached Vancouver and took the steamer about an hour later to Victoria. The four and a half hour sail from Vancouver to Victoria was one of the most enjoyable portions of the whole trip. The steamer passed the delta of the Frazier River, then across the Straits of Georgia past the islands on the west side. The route of the steamer is a very interesting one among charming islands, with remarkable developments of very youthful shorelines.

Tuesday afternoon was spent at Victoria, and Tuesday evening was the one formal reception of the whole trip in the magnificent parliament buildings of British Columbia.

Wednesday morning the party was divided into groups, some to take automobile trips, some boat trips, and some to visit local points of interest. At 2:00 P. M. the return trip was made through the islands to Vancouver where at 8:00 P. M. Sir William White gave a public lecture on the British navy.

Thursday, September 9, was spent in the rapidly growing commercial city of Vancouver; this city being the western terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and having a remarkably fine harbor which has developed at a very rapid rate in the past few years. Its commerce is increasing almost daily and the great importance of this city in the future is assured. One may call it the Liverpool of western Canada.

At 5:00 P.M. on Thursday the party went back to the sleepers and started on the return trip. Only short stops were made on the return across the Selkirks and the Canadian Rockies.

On Saturday morning the party reached the most northern point of the trip, and entered perhaps the most attractive and remarkable of the new cities of western Canada; Edmonton, the capital of Alberta, on the North Saskatchewan River. Edmonton, instead of being the jumping-off place as one might suppose from a casual inspection of the railroad map, is the meeting place of three lines of transportation: the railroad, the river and the dog-trains. The citizens of this place are building it up in a very broad-minded manner, looking to an assured future when this city will have several hundred thousand inhabitants.

The party was entertained at dinner in the large upper hall of the Roman Catholic Separate School, and speeches were made here as usual, after which the party went down to the old Hudson Bay Fort, which some of the older members remembered as the only building in Edmonton when they first came to the Saskatchewan River. A boat trip on this river showed the coal mines, gold washing, the new bridge of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, etc.

The party left Edmonton Saturday night over the Canadian Northern and reached Winnipeg early Monday morning.

F. P. GULLIVER

#### FOREST PRODUCTS INVESTIGATION

PREPARATIONS have been completed for the transfer of all the government's forest products work to Madison, Wisconsin, where the U. S. Forest Service Products Laboratory will be located, and to Chicago where the headquarters of the office of wood utilization will be established.

The new Forest Products Laboratory being erected at Madison by the University of Wisconsin, which will cooperate with the government in its forest products work and which

is to cost approximately \$50,000, is now in the course of construction. The laboratory will be a fire-proof building of brick trimmed in white stone and is located near the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, with exclusive tracks and other railroad facilities. The building is expected to be ready for occupancy upon January 1. In the meanwhile temporary offices will be provided.

On October 1 the Yale Timber Testing Laboratory was discontinued and the forest service equipment there shipped to Madison. The laboratory at Washington was discontinued at the same time. The Timber Testing Laboratory at Purdue, Indiana, will be operated until the middle of December when it will be discontinued and its equipment shipped to Madison.

The offices having general supervision over all the work of the branch of products will remain temporarily in Washington. W. L. Hall, assistant forester, continues in charge of Branch of Products and McGarvey Cline will be director of the Madison Laboratory. The work of the laboratory will be assigned to five offices, as follows:

Wood Preservation, which will study all problems related to the impregnation of wood with preservatives and other substances.

Wood Chemistry, which will handle all work bearing on the chemical utilization of forest products. Wood distillation, paper pulp and other fiber products, chemical analyses of creosotes, turpentine, etc., are the principal lines handled by this office.

Timber Tests, which will have charge of all tests to determine the strength and other mechanical properties of different woods.

Technology, which will study the microscopic structure of wood, methods of seasoning and drying it, and other problems of a purely technical character.

Maintenance, which will have charge of the filing and computing. It will also be responsible for the purchase of supplies and general care of the entire laboratory.

The class of work in the laboratory may be separated into three kinds, as follows:

1. The investigation of problems in experimental research.

2. Experimental work in cooperation with commercial plants to verify laboratory experiments on a commercial scale.

3. Cooperation with outside parties for the purpose of assisting them in applying principles and processes of recognized commercial value with which the service is thoroughly familiar.

The supervisory staff of the laboratory is as follows:

McGarvey Cline, Director.

H. S. Bristol, in charge of Wood Chemistry.

H. D. Tiemann, in charge of Technology.

H. F. Weiss, in charge of Wood Preservation.

Rolf Thelen, in charge Timber Tests.

W. H. Kempfer, in charge of Maintenance.

The technical force will in part be made up of the following men:

H. E. Surface, engineer in wood chemistry.

Edwin Sutermeister, wood pulp investigations.

Jason L. Merrill, chemist.

E. Bateman, chemist.

L. F. Hawley, wood distillation investigations.

Frederick Dunlap, kiln drying investigations.

C. D. Mell, microscopist.

W. D. Brush, microscopist.

C. J. Humphrey, pathologist, detailed from the Bureau of Plant Industry.

F. W. Bond, mechanical engineer.

E. W. Ford, mechanical engineer.

C. T. Barnum, mechanical engineer.

C. P. Winslow, civil engineer.

The work of the office of wood utilization at Chicago will consist of studies of the wood-using industries of various states, the study of woods in manufacture and of the methods of disposing of mill waste, the collection of statistics on the price of lumber at the mill and at the principal distributing markets of the country, and the study of specifications and grading rules. The office will also secure statistics of forest products of importance to the experimental work of the service and the study of the movements of lumber and of the conditions of the principal lumber markets.

The personnel of the office of wood utilization for the present is as follows:

H. S. Sackett, in charge.

Hu Maxwell.

Franklin H. Smith.  
Roger E. Simmons.  
Charles F. Hatch.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF ECONOMIC  
ENTOMOLOGISTS

THE twenty-second annual meeting of this association will be held in Boston, Mass., on Tuesday and Wednesday, December 28 and 29, 1909, during the week of the winter meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

For the program to be made up so that it can be included as a part of the official program of the latter association and so that it can be placed in the hands of the members before the meeting it will be necessary for all titles of papers that are to be presented to be in the hands of the Secretary November 15. The length of time desired for each paper should be stated after the title, and attention is called to the action taken at the Chicago meeting whereby the secretary was directed to request members to present each paper within a fifteen minute time limit.

An arrangement has been made whereby the meeting of the Association of Horticultural Inspectors will begin on Monday, December 27, and the meeting of the Entomological Society of America will convene on Thursday and Friday, December 30 and 31, thus preventing duplication in the time of holding these meetings and giving the members an opportunity of attending all the sessions.

It is expected that an extensive exhibit will be made illustrating the New England insect fauna, together with a special display of equipment and devices for rearing and distributing beneficial species, as well as for treating noxious ones in the field.

A large number have already signified their intention of attending the meeting and the local entomologists will spare no pains to make this the most interesting and profitable one that has been held by the association.

DR. W. E. BRITTON,  
*President*  
A. F. BURGESS,  
*Secretary*

THE ROCKEFELLER COMMISSION FOR THE  
ERADICATION OF HOOKWORM DISEASE

MR. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER has given the sum of \$1,000,000 to combat the hookworm disease and has selected a commission to administer the fund which consists of

Dr. William H. Welch, professor of pathology in Johns Hopkins University, president of the American Medical Association.

Dr. Simon Flexner, director of Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.

Dr. Ch. Wardell Stiles, chief of the division of zoology, United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, discoverer of the prevalence of the disease in America.

Dr. Edwin A. Alderman, president of the University of Virginia.

Dr. David F. Houston, chancellor of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

Professor P. P. Claxton, professor of education in the University of Tennessee.

J. Y. Joyner, state superintendent of education in North Carolina and president of the National Educational Association.

Walter H. Page, editor of the *World's Work*.

Dr. H. B. Frissell, principal Hampton Institute.

Frederick T. Gates, one of Mr. Rockefeller's business managers.

Starr J. Murphy, Mr. Rockefeller's counsel in benevolent matters.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

Mr. Rockefeller's letter to the members of the commission is as follows:

NEW YORK, Oct. 26, 1909.

*Gentlemen:* For many months my representatives have been inquiring into the nature and prevalence of "hookworm disease" and considering plans for mitigating its evils. I have delayed action in this matter only until the facts as to the extent of the disease could be verified and the effectiveness of its cure and prevention demonstrated. The wide distribution and serious effects of this malady, particularly in the rural districts of our southern states, first pointed out by Dr. Charles Wardell Stiles, of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, have now been confirmed by independent observations of the distinguished investigators and physicians, as well as by educators and public men of the south.

Knowing your interest in all that pertains to the well-being of your fellowmen, and your acquaintance with this subject, I have invited you to a conference in the hope that it may lead to